MARCH 30, 1858.

Speech of Mr. Mayuard. We take great pleasure in laying before the readers of the PATRIOT, the able and convincing speech of the Representative from the Knoxville District, on the question of admitting Kansas as a slave State. We trust they will read it deliberately, and reflect upon it seriously. It is a speech which should doubly endear him to the American party of Tennessee. Those who have hoped to find him espousing a cause which has knit together black republicans and abolitionsts of all types and grades, and renegade sham democrats, in a solid phalanx, will find that they have mistaken the man. HORACE MAYNARD is as "true as steel" to the interests of his adopted State. His ready mind comprehends the true issue, and he summons all true men to "come up to the right point like true soldiers, and like fails, his constituents will regard him as a

ADMISSION OF KANSAS. Speech of Hon. Horace Maynard, In the U. S. House or REPRESENTATIVES, March 20th.

Representative who has earned the plaudit,

"Well done, good and faithful servant!"

1868 in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Mr. MAYNARD. Mr. Chairman, I feel that an apology is due to you and to the committee, on my part, for presuming to trespass longer on their patience in the discussion of this subject, on which they have heard so much. I originally intended to take no part in it. My purpose was to cast my vote sans phrase, and to leave it on record to vindicate itself; but reasons of a personal nature, as well as of a nature affecting the few gentlemen on this floor with whom I have the honor to concur in sentiment, have induced me to seek an opportunity to state the reasons why. and the principles on which, I shall vote for the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution. It might be enough to say that, after a discussion of upwards of 3 months. I have neither seen nor heard assigned any sufficient phrase, the rule is on the opposition to show reason why I should not thus vote; for, in legal cause, if any they have or can show, why Kansas, with that constitution, should not be admitted. I take it, sir, that when the people of a Territory, being citizens of the United States, in numbers sufficient to give them a Representative in Congress, united as a body politic, under a conand apply to us to be admitted as a State, their right to admission is complete. We the history of the country, by factious opposition, deny that right; and the people so ap-

I have been told by a gentleman having the best means of knowing, and having no interest whatever in misrepresentation, that the inhabitants of the Territory, at the present time, number upwards of one hundred thousand. That statement I have seen no one controvert. As to the numerical sufficiency of her population, I have not heard it seriously doubted. drivers under our feet"-appealing to Black I think that you, Mr. Chairman. [Mr. Bocock.] Republicans, in terms the most impassioned made the statement, the other day on the floor, and that statement remains uncontradicted in any of the speeches that I have had the honor | the Lecompton constitution may not still this to listen to. These people, Mr. Chairman, unhailowed, fratricidal strife. I fear, indeed, come here with a constitution that, I suppose, no one will deny is republican in its form, and ask to be admitted. Now, sir, why should they not be admitted? What is the reason?

Kansas should not be admitted? I will assign the reason why she should not be. It is that they ask us to give them power in this body in the election of a President of the United States, and in the Federal Government, in proportion to the number of their slaves, allowing three slaves in that Territory to equal one such man as he [Mr. MAYNARD] and L. Now, I am unwilling to surrender my own dignity in this way.

Mr. MAYNARD, I am very glad that the That is an old idea, which has been repeated fered to pass unchallenged and uncontradicted, to my utter surprise and amazement. why we are told Kansas should not be admitbecause her constitution does-what? Esdo that. But because it recognizes a property | weakness in the State where it exists. in slaves that are already there. Because it provides that these slaves shall not be emancipated, except on one of two conditions: that so long as slavery is recognized in Kansas, the emigrant who comes there shall be actually and bong fide owns.

shall not be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton constitution.

But, sir, what are the pretexts which they set up? One is, that the convention which framed that convention had no authority to frame a State constitution. The second is, that after they had framed the constitution, they did not submit it for ratification or rejection at the ballot-box. The third is, that | them, for I would not make any invidious comthe constitution in itself does not contain any parisons. provision by which it may be changed until 1864. The fourth is, that because in the elecconstitution, held on the 21st of December, frauds intervened at the ballot-box.

New, sir, I shall not attempt to discuss these various pretexts, or either of them. They have been discussed, ably and ingeniously discussed, for the last three months; and if the discussion has advanced one step since the be either conclusive or satisfactory. And Peated here and elsewhere, I will not say how what is the use of it? What does all it amount | many times. to? Other gentlemen may differ with me in Mr. Foster. Will the gentleman allow me opinion; I speak only for myself. I would to make a remark? reasons, untrue reasons, reasons, I mean, lation of Tennessee three hundred thousand, which are not his real reasons. I do not intend by this, or by any other remarks I shall | Well, sir, let me ask how many of the peo-

we may just as well come right up to the question. There is no use in heating about the bush. We have been told repeatedly by gentlemen on this side of the House, when pressed for a reply, that if every man, woman and child, in Kansas, were in favor of admitting her into the Union as a slave State, they would resist it. This is the very last expression of sentiment we have heard on this floor, from the honorable gentleman from Illinois, the details of which I happen to favor of dealing in comparative statistics—in one institution, the details of which I happen to favor, a sort of juvenile penitentiary—a repressed for a reply, that if every man, woman and child, in Kansas, were in favor of admitting her into the Union as a slave State, they would resist it. This is the very last expression of sentiment we have heard on this floor, from the honorable gentleman from Illinois, the details of which I happen to for the South and put down the sons of the men who fought for his country's deliverance from the same power, at Yorstown, at Camban would resist it. This is the very last expression of sentiment we have heard on this floor, from the honorable gentleman from Illinois, and the find in all your State, when they go abroad, go for the country's deliverance from the same power, at Yorstown, at Camban who fought for his country's deliverance from the same power, at Yorstown, at Camban who in former business, in the South. How casy would it be to crust out and put down the sons of the weath of their business. The people of the or to crust out and put down the sons of the weath of their business. The people of the or to crust out and put down the sons of the weath of the first out and put down the sons of the country's deliverance from the same who fought out and put down the sons of the weath of the first out and put down the sons of the weath of the first out and put down the sons of the first out and put down the sons of the first out and put down the sons of the weath of the first out and put down the sons of the s

upon the shores of the Hellespont, or the tug war does not come. Mr. Chairman, I might, if I chose, commend to my Democratic friends for their con-sideration—just here, I might show them and point to them as a warning—how their prin-ciples and their policy, which they have been for years inaugurating upon the country, and which have greatly tended to change the Government from a pure republic to a simple democracy, have now returned upon them to plague the inventors. This idea of submitting a constitution to the people for the popular vote, is only one of them—perhaps the least objectionable. I have no time to discuss the subject as I conceive it should be discussed; but when gentlemen rise here, and insist that it is necessary, to give validity to a constitution framed by a convention of the people that it shall first be submitted to the people at the ballot-box, for their ratification or rejection, and approved by them, they announce a doctrine that would have startled George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, Rufus King, the Morrises and Pinckney, and the other sages who framed our American Constitution. Those great men unanimously recommended that the Constitution of the United States should be submitted "to a convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification." The idea of submitting their handiwork to the test of the ballot-box to give it vitality and validity did not occur to them. They did not deem it expedient even.

tion before us, I beg to be indulged in a single suggestion with regard to the Lecompton constitution. There is one feature of that inmen meet it." Whether his cause succeeds or strument which, permit me to say, meets my most cordial approbation; call it "Americanism," "Know Nothingism," or what you please. It provides that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that State shall be at least thirty years of age, and shall have been citizens of the United States for at least twenty years, to be eligible to office. And it furthermore provides that those who are entitled to vote shall be citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided in the State one year. That, sir, is one of the principles which has ever been regarded as among the fundamental principles of the American party. Compare that with another constitution which we are called on to ratify. I mean the constitution of the Territory of Minnesota, the getting up of which I have learned, indirectly, was by frauds, in comparison with which the alleged Kansas frauds amount to comparatively little. That constitution, sir, provides that foreigners, unnaturalized, who have been twelve months in the United States, and four months in the State, shall be entitled, at the ballotbox, to the same privileges as a citizen born here, who has studied our Constitution and our institutions until he is presumed to know something about them. Indians, too, are permitted to vote, provided they put off the garments of savage life and put on broadcloth or jeans made up in the form of coat, vest and

Mr. Chairman, I have said that this slavery

pantaloons.

Before I proceed to discuss the great ques

question is the great question which we are considering. It is the practical issue. It'is another form of the same old question which for many years has come up in one shape or another for the consideration of Congress; and stitution republican in its form, come here although it has often been attempted to bid it down." yet it will not down at our bidding ; and we are told that if we admit Kansas unmight, as has been done in some instances in | der the Lecompton constitution that the agitation still will not stop. We are told with taunt and sneer and jeer that that plying may have no legal means of enforcing shall not stop this agitation. Perhaps The remedy may not be in their power; not; but do you think the agitation but, as I hold, their right is nevertheless com- will stop if we refuse to admit her? Let the final vote in this House be a rejection of Kansas as a State under the Lecompt constitution, and it will go with lightning speed, upon a thousand wires, to every part of the North, and you will hear an answering echo rattling along upon the same wires: "We have triumphed; we have crushed out these tyrant slave-holders; we have got the slaveand denunciatory, to rush on and to subjugate them. It may be that admitting Kansas with and the times are ominous and portentous, that it will not have that effect; but if it is stopped, that is the only mode, in my opinion by which it can be stopped for a long time to come. Refuse to admit Kansas, reject her. Mr. Gippings. The gentleman asks why keep the question open, keep the subject of strife still before the people undecided, and I feel justified in saying that I know this unhappy contest will not cease. It will wax

fiercer rather. Now, what is this slavery agitation? It is not a thing of to-day. It is not a thing of the year past, or even of the age just gone by. We have had it for a long time. It originated before the adoption of our Federal Constitution, and it has continued ever since; and it has raged since, perhaps, with more violence gentleman has mentioned that point; and than before. Under that instrument, which probably I shall allude to it before I sit down. | we all know is a compromise—an agreement which our fathers mutually entered into for again and again, and which has been suf- themselves, their heirs, and their representatives; under the Constitution, slavery was made an element of political weakness in But I was going on to speak of the reason | every State where it existed. And I come now to answer the idea which was thrown out, not ted under this constitution. The reason is for the first time, by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Gippings.] I say that, under the Federal tablish slavery? Not a bit of it. It does not | Constitution, slavery is an element of political

Let me illustrate. We have had comparis ons instituted here between the State of New York and the State of Virginia, between the either that the consent of the owner shall first | State of Kentucky and the State of Ohio. be obtained, or that the pecuniary value of Whether these comparisons were fair and just. the slave shall be paid him in money; and I do not undertake to say; but, suppose should go back into the history of your proud old State, Mr. Chairman, and institute an in permitted to introduce the slaves which he quiry of another sort. The greatest product of a civilized government is its men, said Mr. That, sir, is the reason why the opposition Burke, when shedding eloquent tears over the on this side of the House insist that Kansas grave of his only and much-loved son-" At this exigent moment the loss of a finished man cannot easily be supplied." I might point to the scroll of history, written so plain that we may all read, and say, "There is Virginia; look at her names. There, too, is Kentucky -glorious old Kentucky; and there are her names;" and leave you to point to the glorious sons of New York and Ohio, and array

Let me institute a comparison illustrative of the doctrines which I enunciated just now, tion, under the convention which framed the between, I may say, the State of my youth and the State my manhood; the noble old State where I had the honor-for I do esteem it an honor-to draw my first breath, and the glorious State where, I hope, in the providence of God, I shall be permitted to lay down what shall be left of my mortal remains-Massachusetts and Tennessee. It appears from the first arguments which were made in the other | census of 1850, under which was made the apend of the Capitol at the very outset of the portionment by which we are now representsession, I confess I have not been able to see | ing those States in the national Legislature. it. The arguments have been varied; the that Massachusetts has a population of less phraseology has been changed; form and vari- than one million, whereas Tennessee is shown ety have been given to illustration, but the by the same authority to have a population of discussion stands to the logic of the mind ex- more than one million. The precise numbers, actly where it did after the first week or ten | it is not necessary to state for the purpose of days of the session. And, sir, we might the argument. On this floor, Tennessee, with stand here and retine and discuss the question | a population of upwards of one million, is reof the sovereignty of the people; whether that | presented by ten members only, while Massasovereignty is subject to be delegated; whether | chusetts, with a population of less than a mil-It is divisible or indivisible; whether it is com- lion, is represented by eleven members. This plete or only partial; we might dwell here up- inequality occurs under the provision of the on the various questions of political meta- Federal Constitution referred to by the gentlephysics to our dying day, and we would nev- man from Ohio, [Mr. Gibbixos,] in the outset er arrive one step nearer a result that would of my remarks in connection with an idea re-

bind no man to my opinion. I profess to bind Mr. MAYNARD. I do not wish to be discourno man to my opinions, but, sir, in my opinion, let these questions be discussed as ably as I decline to yield the floor. Dwing to an inthey may be, and decided either the one way dolent habit, I have not reduced my remarks redess-I ask him to say whether he would rator the other, and it will amount to nothing in to writing, as is often done by other gentle- ity or approve it? He is denouncing the idea settling the great point which we have before men, and which, I admit, may be the better of property in man as rank infidelity, and us for our ultimate decision. I know that a mode. Therefore I hope, as my time is fast | says; man who wants to pursue a particular course running out, that gentlemen will not interfor reasons best known to himself, who does rupt me, unless the interruption is necessary. not like to give the true reason, will some- If I may "guest" my friend from Maine [Mr. times be very ingenious in assigning false Fosten] was going to state, that of the popu-

make, to be offensive; I mean not to be offen- ple of Massachusetts that go to swell the sive to any one, and I hope that every gentle- numbers in the census tables are convicts in | member honored with a place in this House. man will understand me, that if in the heat of their p-nitentiary and in their prisons? How debate, I shall use any language that shall jar upon the feelings of any member of this House, I shall be ready to mrke all due reparation.

many of them are paupers? How many of the wings of the wing [Mr. FARNSWORTH,] who has just taken his whom your civil authorities would deem it seat, and who closed with an enunciation. I necessary to take away from their parents at understood him to make an appeal to God—to say with soleme emphasis. "So help me God! I will never vote for the admission of another clave State into the Union." There, sir, is be men. And these unfortunate children are

change in our State constitution, the free negroes who had previously enjoyed the elec-tive franchise, were excluded for the first time from the ballot-box. But what does that signify? How many persons in Massachusetts vote? The whole number amounts to some one hundred and forty or one hundred and thousand, out of a population of something less than a million. So that among the whole people, only one in five or six can vote; and that one voter, by a political ne-

cessity, governs the other four or five. I am aware there has been some objection made to that state of affairs by an interesting portion of her population; that her fair daughtersand they are very fair and learned to a degree-have often petitioned the Legislature, and have held conventions without count, insisting that things ought not so to be; that the old-fashioned mode of petticoat-government and curtain lectures are not exactly suited to the progress and refinement of modern civilization; that they desire a little more authority-something more effective than persuasion-which, under the present state of political privileges, they do not enjoy. But at present, less than one fifth of the whole population do the voting, exercise all the political power. For the purpose of this dis cussion, it matters little who compose the other four fifths, whether men, women, or children; criminal or the virtuous; black or

white; freemen or slaves. They are not governors, they are the governed. What else? We are told that our slaves are not people, not population at all; that they are mere property. "Why," they say to us, " would you let our property vote-our oxen, our horses, our mules?"-or to use an llustration which I would not venture upon in this presence, except that I borrow it from distinguished son of Massachusetts, afterwards a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin-"would you allow our 'jackasses' to vote?" meaning the four-

footed ones, of course. That brings us exactly to the point of practical difference upon this subject between the people of the North and the people of the South. The people of the South hold the slave to be a person. Northern men say he is merely property, a chattel, and nothing more, We were told the other day by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BINGHAM] that he could not admit this "guilty fantasy"—I think that was his expression—of property in man. My dear sir, where do you get that idea from? No property in human beings? Do you state that as a proposition of law, or an assertion of fact that can be maintained? What is property? What do we mean by it? Prop-

erty, proprietas-what is it? Mr. Bingham. The gentleman from Tennes see, I presume, refers to me. The gentleman sks me whence I get my authority for saving as I did say on this floor, that there could be no property in man; and the pretense of prop erty in man was an atrocity, a wild and guilty fantasy. I am surprised that the genth man should put that question. I tell the gentle man, in the first place, that I feel perfectly confident that the gentleman's own immortal spirit bears witness, in spite of his logic to the contrary, to the truth of the assertion that there can be no property in man; that his right to life and liberty is inherent and mperishable; therefore, I put the question to ie gentleman, can he himself be rightfully educed to a chattel and sold as a chattel Can his wife be rightfully reduced to a chattel and sold as a chattel? Can his child be ightfully reduced to a chattel and sold as a

chattel? Answer me that. Mr. MAYNARD. It is that same immortal principle alluded to by the gentleman-the manswerable logic of personal convictionupon which I was proceeding to predicate my argument. But before doing so, I submit to his better judgment that it is, to say the very least of it, in questionable taste for a member standing here to put forth his particular opin-, then to throw them into the face of an other, who, by position, if not otherwise, is his peer as long as he stands upon this floor, and cry "answer me that;" as if our opinions and convictions were not entitled each to the same respect. I assure the gentleman his question is not difficult to answer. I am happy to answer it.

I was proceeding to ask what property is Why, sir, it is the peculiar right which one man has in some person or thing, paramount to, and to the exclusion of, anybody else, That is the idea, if not the definition of property. It is the right peculiar to myself, exclusive of all others, by which I hold my farm; the right by which I hold my horse. It is the right by which I hold the very clothing I wear as my protection. And, sir, I ask the gentleman from Ohio if he has not a property his own wife? Has he not a property in his own child? has he not a property, as a guardian, in his own ward? has he not, as a master, a property in his own apprentice. which the law will protect, as well in his own State as in every other State in the civilized world? Limagine he thinks he has. Property a slaves a solecism! a guilty fantasy! Property in man a principle which you appeal to my immortal spirit to contradict! Sir, I have stated that, after all, the great difference between the people of the North and the people of the South, was in the mode of looking at the status of the negro, whether, in hiring a slave, he is not to be regarded as a

I am aware that anything I might say upon this point would probably be attributed to the heat of argument, to the pressure of circumstances, and to the force of this particular occasion, if it did not expose me to insinuations equally ungenerous and unfounded. hold in my hand a legal decision made not long ago by one of the best of men, slavesolder though he be, a man candid and con scientious in his convictions, cool, calm, and deliberative in his judgment-Nathan Green made when he adorned the bench of the upreme Court of Tennessee, and announcing e opinion of the entire court. The question presented to their consideration was thisactly the one I am now considering: whether a slave be a person, and as such can e a legatec and take under will? Hear what says on the subject, announcing, so far as the highest legal authority of my own State concerned, the view that is entertained on this dentical question:

But we are met with the objection that none but re persons have a right to sue, and that the persons color in this case are still slaves. A slave is not in a condition of a horse or an ox. His liberty is rerained, it is true, and his owner controls his action and claims his services. But he is made after the in age of the Creator. He has mental capacities, and a mmortal principle in his nature, that constitute him qual to his owner, but for the accidental position in which fortune has placed him. The owner has acpured conventional right to him, but the laws under which he is held as a slave, have not and cannot exinguish his high born nature, nor deprive him many rights inherent in man. Thus, while, he is daye, he can make a contract for his freedom which or laws recognize, and he can take a bequest of his freedom, and by the same will be can take p or real estate."—Ford vs. Ford, 7 Hump., 94.

Sir, I drop that portion of the argument Such, I have attempted to show, is the effect of this provision in the Constitution of the United States; that by reason of it, the people of the free States have been enabled to encreach upon the southern or slaves States. and that with the continual cry of "slave power," "property representation." This argument, predicated upon the "slave-power" idea, was thrown in my teeth at the very outseat of my remarks by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings,] as though it was wholly unanswerable. And just in this connection sir, for I may be permitted to refer to a speech which the venerable gentleman-venerable from his age. I mean-made on this subject a few days ago. I commend it to his further consideration; and I ask him to say whether he would cooly and deliberately-for I know he is subject to undue excitement-approaching, as he is, almost to the verge of the other world, repeat it. I ask him to say whether, as he expects the solemn court, which I hope may be still remote-tor I mean something

"Could I hope that my remarks would meet the eye of British ministers, I would to an especial manner invoke their official influence against this indiceity. I would be peech them to more to sauction, by their ac-tion, that biaspherny which seeks to transform the im-age of God into property; which degrades man, with

My God! has it come to this, that the oldest from which the lightest whisper is carried on

their distant homes, and resisted the same British power, aided, as it was, by the savage

elave State into the Union." There, sir, is the ground we have to stand upon, the ground we have to contest, and we might as well-come right up to the point like true soldiers, and like men meet it. "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." But, sir, they must meet upon the plains of Hellas

utterance of such a sentiment, in something said a few days since, as I would fain hope in the excitement of debate, by a gentleman on the other side of the Hall [Mr. Shorter]—but he goes further, and says:

"I would also warn the Spanish Crown and other continental Powers, that our present Executive is seek-ing by all the various means and arts of diplomacy, to detach Cuba from its allegiance, to annex it to the Uni-ted States, in order to increase the influence of the slave power, and add strength to this American infi "I hope and trust that this conspiracy may be defeated; that all Christian Governments may exert their power against the further extension of this scourge of our race."

Sir, in history there have been two aged men, who have been conspicuous. One, we are told, sat day after day and year after year in the Roman Senate; and when called upon to speak, all that he said was delenda est Carthago." That is not the speech which my compeer from Ohio indulges in. No, no, no! He is not speaking of a foreign Power. He is not speaking of the enemies of his country. It is not Carthage, bated and feared, which he would destroy. No, no, no! There was another venerable man-venerable for his years-the jabbering, jibing old infidel of Terney, whose one speech was aimed at the Holy One, under whom we all hope for salvation-"Crush the wretch!" "Crush the wretch!" And, sirs, I fear,

I fear-I hope not, I will not believe-that "crush the wretch!" will ever be the exclamation of any who may ever come to have a place here. "Wretch!"-word of baleful omen, which should include the loved ones whom you and I have left in our far-away homes. What mean these things? I am speaking to gray hairs. I bow down to age, and do it reverence. But let me appeal to the gentlemen, in a spirit of kindness, and say to him, "do not, although you bring your own neighbors, your own Black Republican hosts, to make war upon us-do not, do not, do not, I beg of you, invoke upon us British power or

I would be glad to have gone a little into

the history of the slavery agitation, to show

the Spanish inquisition!"

how it sprung up in this country, and to show how it had its origin in a faction in the North; then, as now, actuated by hatred to the South, and every-thing southern, from the time when, during the revolutionary war, it tried to supplant Washington in his high command how it attempted to prevent the formation and adoption of the American Constitution: how, in 1803, when we acquired Louisiana, it stated in this House that it was a cause sufficient to dissolve the allegiance of the State to the Federal Government; and that while it was the privilege of all, it was the duty of some, to go out peacebly if they could, force bly if they must; how, when we were engaged in another war, with the same British power, they met in convention at Hartford, in that odorous land of the nutmeg and the onion; and how, worse than that, they hoisted bluelights at New London, that this same deadly emy might know where to strike us; how in 1820, they resisted the admission of Missouri into the Union, for the simple and sole reason that they now resist the admission of Kansas; how they flooded this floor with petition, after petition for the most absurd and impracticable objects, apparently for the purpose only of aggravating and annoying the South; how they continued this aggressive and annoying system of policy until 1850, when we belie ved that the laws then passed were, in the language of a gentleman then representing a outhern State, "a finality in their totality." And then I would like to have reminded our Democratic friends how, when we had got the snake scotched but not killed, at the commencement of the Thirty-Third Congress, now four years ago, in every department of the Government they held the reins in their hands, wielding a power deemed irresistible, they committed what, in politics, is said to be worse than a crime—a blunder—which again brought up the slavery agitation in a form nore fierce and rampant then ever before Mr. Chairman, you know that one of the in stitutions, peculiar to the South is the yellowjacket, a very irritable little insect, whose nest, with the boys, is a practical noli-me-tangere. Sir, the boy who would deliberately put hi finger into a yellow-jacket's nest might be admired as a model of prudence and sound discretion in comparison with the politician who

would stir up the abolition element in our political affairs. But, sir, I have not time to dwell upon any of these matters. I would like, if I had time to follow that same element, this same abolition fury, for it is such, through all its ramifications in the Kansas troubles; I would I ke to follow it in the form of grave and learned professors, in the form of reverend clergymen-ay, sir. in the form of lovely women; sending to that troubled land emigrants from public meetings. armed with the rifle in one hand, and for a counterpoise, a Bible in the other. I would have liked to have shown, if I had had the time, how those rifles were used for the murder of some of my own neighbors, people who were not slaveholders-and there is a gentle man now in my eye, who knows very well to whom I allude-people who went into Kansas because they were poor, with the hope of providing for their children a condition better than their own. These men, I say, were shot down, shot down by free-State men, decoy ed from their beds at the hour of midnight under false and wicked pretexts-not only were their lives taken, but their bodies mutil ated and mangled, in a manner that would have disgraced a troop of sepoys. And yet, the Administration is censured and denounced for sending an army into Kansas to preserve

the peace? The gentleman from Maine [Mr. WASHBURN] the other day, if I understood him, took the ground that the army was sent there in violation of law, and that the people would have been justified in levying war upon them and

driving them out by force. I might pass on, and if I had time I would be glad to do so, until we come down to the very latest act in this great drama of fanatieism-an act which has just closed in that same State to which I have referred-the State of Massachusetts-and of which the slower progress of the mails has yet failed, I believe, to bring us the intelligence which has reached us by a shorter mode of transmission. I refer, sir, to the removal from the office of judge of the probate court of the county of Suffolk. in that State, of Edward Greely Loring. The mere removal of the man is a matter of little consequence. We see men go out of office every day without much, if any, feeling .-When at the commencement of the session the little page boys were sent home to their widowed mothers under the stress of party discipline, I confess that my sympathies were affected tenfold more deeply than by the removal of this gentleman, who is known to me only in his public character. But the cause for which he was removed is matter of higher consideration, matter which it concerns us to notice. What is that cause? That he has been unfaithful in the exercise of his office? That widows and orphans have suffered under his administration of the affairs of his court? Not at all: not at all. But because, some four, five, or six years ago, he assisted, in the character of a commissioner of the United States, under the act of Congress known as the fugitive slave law, in restoring to a gentleman in Virginia a slave who had escaped and taken refuge in Massachusetts.

Mr Hall, of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman allow me to correct him? Mr. MAYNARD. My time is nearly exhaust-

Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts. I wish to correct a statement made by the gentleman. Mr. MAYNARD. My time is nearly out and I must go on. I am very sorry indeed to seem even to be disobliging. I am not so. I wish I had time to hear all the gentleman has to say. If the removal of Judge Loring is susceptible of explanation I would be glad that it should be explained, but I cannot yield for that pur-

Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts. I wish to correct him as to a point of fact. Mr. MAYNARD. I cannot yield.

Mr. HALL of Massachusetts. Judge Loring was removed for a violation of a State law. Mr. MAYNARD. The State of Massachusetts has, through all the departments of her government, her Legislature, and her chief Executive, decided that the citizens of a slave State shall not have their constitutional rights upon the soil of Massachusetts. I care very little about that. I presume that there are few ms undying asperations, his eternal destiny, to the level | people of the South who care to go into Massachusetts, but I fear this is going to result in

retaliation from the South. I fear it. I have remarked privately to gentlemen who represented that State upon this floor, sands in curia, no legal remedy for the protec-tion either of life or property; so that no Massachusetts vessel should be protected from pillage if she landed upon the southern coast by accident or otherwise; so that not a soli-

tional. I would be very sorry-and I say it here without hesitation—to see such a policy adopted, and I would resist it as unwise and injudicious. But, sir, I know very well that there are prominent men who differ from me

in the matter of policy and the matter of propriety. These things, too, never stop with the act itself. There is always a result and a consequence which you cannot trammel up, which I. as a citizen of our common country. would deprecate and deplore. I am one of those who have no belief in a dissolution of the Union as a remedy for the evils under which we suffer. In my judgment, it is much

- r bear those ills we have, Than fly to others that we know not of. [Here the hammer fell.]

SERIOUS FLOOD .- From Capt. Jones, of the Return, we learn that the country on the White and Little Red rivers is under water. On the latter river the levee has given away in many places, and districts always consid ered safe from flood are under water. Much stock and proluce have been lost, fences floated off and other serious injury done. In many pleaes the inhabitants are driven from their residences by the entrance of the flood. In Jacksonport, the ground floors of the houses are flooded, and the people pass from and to the second stories of the houses in canoes and dug-outs .- Memphis Appeal, 27th.

New Advertisements.

Five Dollars Reward. OST, on Sunday morning, 28th February, at ear the Union and American office, a GOLD HEADED CANE, with the owner's name, etc., in scribed upon it. The above reward will be given, the cane is left at this office.

An Entire Stock of Confectioneries, Cigars, Liquors, Fixtures, &c., At Auction.

BENJ. F. SHIELDS WILL sell on Wednesday Morning, March 31st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 18 Cedar street between the quare and Cherry street, on account of whom it may Jellies and Preserves, some very fine Cogniac Bran-dies in casks and bottles, Holland Gin, Apple Brandy Irish Whisky, Cherry Bounce, Jamaica Rum, Schnapps mach Bitters, Cigars, Sardines, Crackers, Figs Nuts, Tobacco, Show Cases, Tables, Chairs, Scales Baking Utensils and Fixtures generally. Terms, cash

IMPORTANT SALE VALUABLE CITY LOTS!!!

On Wednesday, the 7th day of April. I will sell at public sale, the VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in South Nashville, lying between the Lebanon Turnpike and the Cumberland river, formery owned by Mr. John S. Petway. This property ha een laid off into NINETEEN LOTS-on one of which

Large, Brick Dwelling House, and all the out-houses and conveniences of a family esidence. This lot contains eight acres. The hou is upon an elevated spot, commanding a full view of the city and country around. The remaining lots are also of good size, being from 200 to 225 teet wide, and from 400 to 500 feet deep. FIFTEEN LOTS, including the residence, will be sold. A pertion of the property is within the corporation, the residue on the line. The location is healthy, the neighborhood fast filling up with a thrifty, industrious population, and in a few years will form no unimportant part of the city of Nashville. Property in this section has of late years been rapidly increasing in value, and will con-tinue to increase. He who purchases there now may confidently rely upon a steady enhancement of the value of his purchase. A better chance to buy a choice home place, or to make a good speculation, is

TERMS OF SALK -One-third cash, the balance on the 1st of January 1860, with interest. Notes with approved security, payable in one of our city banks.

W. A. HOSKINS.

For Louisville.

THE fine Passenger Facket TEMPEST, PARR, Master, and Johnson, Clerk, will leave THIS DAY, MARCH the 36th, at 4 o'clock, positively, r passage apply on board.

for the above and all intermediate ports. For freigh D. G. PARR, Captain, N. D. Jouvson Clerk For New Orleans---James John-

son. CAPT. JESSE JOHNSON, Master. THE new and splendid steamer, JAMES JOHNSON, will leave for the above and all in ermediate ports, on TUFSDAY, March the 30th, at 12

For freight or passage apply on board or to A. HAMILTON, Agent Regular Friday Packet for Memphis.

On FRIDAY, the 2d of April did new steamer B. M. RUNYAN, Jas. MILLER, Master, will leave here as above. For , having splendid accor

For Cairo and St. Louis, Tuesday, March 30th. THE regular passenger and freight steamer, SALLIE WEST, J. N. CORDETT, Master, will eave for the above and all intermediate ports, TUESDAY, March 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Fo

reight or passage apply on board or A. HAMILTON, Agent. PHŒNIX BEDSTEAD FACTORY

HAS ON HAND AND Manufactures all kinds CHEAP FURNITURE,

SUCH AS Cottage Bedsteads, Cribbs, Lounges, Bureaus, Washstands, Washstands, &c.

Mattresses Made of COTTON, SHUCK, COTTON & SHUCK. be had in the city for cash. W. R. CORNELIUS

W.R. CORNELIUS, Furnishing Funeral Undertaker, 49 Church Street,

THL furnish every thing at Funerals, as hereto-fore. Will also furnish Lots to Families or sin gle graves in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

CHANCERY SALE OF LOTS IN WEST NASHVILLE.

R. C. McNairy and others vs. C B. McNairy and others In pursuance of a decree of this Court in the above cause, I will sell on the Public Square. in this city, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of MAY, 1858, the follow ing Lots as laid down in the plan of the West Nash ville McNairy property, to wit: Lot No. 350, fronting 50 feet on Pine street and run-ning back 170 feet to an alley. Lat No. 351, fronting also 50 feet on same street and running back 170 feet to an alley. Let Nos. 379 and 380, lying on Division Street and near the Bateman property—these last lots are of irregular shape. Lot 379, fronts 50 feet, and Lot 380, fronts 120 feet or more.

TERMS—1, 2 and 3 years' credit, with interest, notes well secured, and liens retained until the purchas money is fully paid. C. D. BRIFN, C. & M., mar27. Chancery Court at Nashville.

NEWARK MACHINE WORKS, NEWARK, OHIO, Manufacture all kinds and sizes of STATIONARY

AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

From three to heavy horse power; Circular, Gate and Mulay Saw Mills, complete; Manifest and Letter Presses; Lecemotive and Cylinder Boilers, Machin-ists' Tools, Steam, Whistles, Railroad Jacks, etc. THEIR Portable Engines are especially adapted to plantation uses; being easily carried from one point to another and applied to threshing grain, gin-ning cotten, &c., &c. They are making circular saw miles, that require one hand less than any other circu-lar mill now in use. They are selling their machine ry, &c., at 20 per cent. less than last year's prices. A Catalogue of Manufactures and scale of prices may be had on application to Messra. Armstrong & Co., No. 59, Market street, or to the Company's Agent, C. G. CAMP, at Commercial Hotel, mar27-tf.

LEE & CARTER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, General Agents and Collectors.

No. 94 COMMERCE STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA. HAVING ample Storage, are prepared to receive desired make liberal advances on Consignments when

Fariey, Jury & Co., N. O. E. Halfman, Esq., Phila. Thrift, Olds & Co., Mobile, Elisha Lee, Esq., Baltimore, Josiah Morris, Esq., Montgomecy.

Hall, Messes & Roberts, do John G. Winter, Esq., Co-Watts, Judge & Jackson, do J. Couklin & Co., N. York, Storre Brothers, do.

Machylle, Tenn.

WM. G. Laz.

N. M. Carren.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FireM the Court house gate, Saturday evening, a small Guar House, with black mane and tail. He has a mark just above the hoof on the left hind foot, caused by being out with a rope some time since. The horse is in good condition. At the time he was taken, he had on a light saddle, with red blanket, and a light leather bridle uncolored. A liberal reward will be given for his return or information of his whereaboots to the understoned. THOMAS C MILSOM.

Amusements.

CRISP'S GALETY.

Mr. W. H. Crisp has the pleasure to announce the Second Night of the great Actress of the age, MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

On Tuesday Evening, March 30th, 1858, First time here of Shakspeare's KING HENRY VIII. Miss C. Cushman will appear in her transcendent im

personation of Queen Katherine. The popular young American Actor, Mr. J. H. Taylor will sustain the Farce of the ETON BOY. #3-During the engagement of Miss Cushman the free list will be suspended, with the exception of the gentlemen of the Press. The following scale of prices will be observed: Dress Circle and Parquette..... Colored Gallery ..

New Unblications.

F. HAGAN,

No. 39, Market Street, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Medical, Miscellaneous and School Books,

TOGETHER WITH Letter, Cap, News, Wrapping and other Papers; WITH A LARGE, ASSORTMENT OF Ink, Slates, Pencils and Stationery generally.

NEW BOOKS.

The Three Beauties, by Mr. Southworth, author of the "Lost Heiress, &c." This "is a picture of lifie, manners and scenery, in the sunny South," and is one of the best of the authoresses works.

The Lost Daughter, by Mrs. Coroline Lee Hentz othr of "Linda," &c. This is esteemed one of the fair authoress' best works, and we agree with the incinnati Gazette, that among American authors of action there is none more pleasing and instructive than

The Belle of Washington, by Mrs. N. P. Las-SELLE. Though a work of fiction, the scenes portrayed in this book are said to be "not fancy sketches, but a true picture of life in Washington," which can be easily recognized by those familiar with society in the

The Two Apprentices, with a history of their La-

The Perils of certain English Prisoners, and eir treasure in woman, children, silver and jewels oth of these books are from the prolific pen of Charles Market street

> Graham's Magazine for April Harper for March.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S GREAT WORK ON AFRICA. The Great Discoveries of the Age. DR. LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNALS

trait on steel, and 50 superb illustrations, one volume, Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, including a sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the interior of Africa, and a journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the West Coast; thence across the continent, down the river Lambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. By DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D., D. C. L. Just received by F. HAGAN,

\$1500 worth of Fine Gold Jewelry

Market Street.

feb5- if

AT AUCTION. THE stock consists of fine gold and silver English Lever, Duplex, self-winding, Anchor and Cylinder Fine Gold Guard Vest and Fob Chains 1, 2, 4 and 6, class Lockets, sieeve Buttons, studs, gold and silver encils and Fens; fine sets of Jewelry, such as Cameo, old stone, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava, Coral; are all gold gether with a v5riety of other goods osnally kept in a first-class Josefry store. The sale continues every evening until the entire stock is disposed of. Country Merchants and others are invited to exame this stock before purchasing elsewhere. BENJ. F. SHIELDS. mar23-tf

Auction Card. with Mr. A. M. SPHINGER, an experienced and prac-tical Auctioneer, will attend and make sales of Real Estate, Steamboats, Household Furniture, with all out

Queensware, Bohemian Ware, &c. THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends generally, and the public particularly, that Mr. Badger has just arrived with a very fine stock ods in his line. As usual he is ready to meet the wants of his friends and old customers, either for cash or trade, as heretofore. We bespeak for him a call-Rooms in second story, No. 42, Public Square. feb20-tf BENJ. F. SHIFLDS.

Notice of Dissolution. THE partnership existing between B. LANIER & GEO. MIZELL, under the style of B. LANIER & Co., is this day dissolved. B. Lanier having purchas ed Geo. Mizell's entire interest in the late firm, is alon rized to settle up the same. B. LANIER. 25, 1858 GEO, MIZELL.

82- Referring to the above notice. I take grea decisive in recommending to my friends my late as-ociate in business. Mr. B. Lauier, as a gentleman very way worthy of their continued patronage.

B. LANIER & CO. WHOLSALE GROCERS

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors No. 5 Market Street, Mar. 25-4f. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Broadway House. THE above House having been theroughly re-fitted is now open for the reception of travelers. The proprietor hopes from his long experience in the business, and his de-

termination to spare no pains in supplying his table with the best that the market affords, to merit and reeive a share of patronage. Terms. WM. M. WINBOURN,

SHERIFF'S SALE. O' Saturday, 24th April, 1858, at the tion for Cash, Ten shares of Franklin and Columbia Turnpike stock, and 125 shares Broad street suspe ion bridge stock, levied on as the property of Jan. V Walker, Administrator, to satisfy an execution in my JOHN K. EDMONDSON, Sheriff.

Fresh Arrivals Of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wear. ADTES' superior stitched calf kid Congress Gatters ;

Balian cloth Luced Galters, with and with out heels.
Ladies' fine kid Congress Boots.

'd' think sole '' beels.

'' thin sole '' beels.

Misses' lasting plain and tip'd Gaiters.

'' kid pump beet Boots.
Children's gold, kid and French Morocco Boots, thick and thin soles. nd thin soles.
Children's Kid Boots, small sizes, a great variety.
DOHN RAMAGE.
Received by Received by march24—tf 42 College street NOTICE.

WE have this day purchased, the entire interest of Maj. W. W. Carten and Capt. J. W. White, in the Bock City Flour Mills, and will conduct the business hereafter under the style of J. E. BAUMAN & Co. W. H. GORDON & Co., continue to act as our agents. march 25-1w J. E. BAUMAN & Co. NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. FROM and after this date, we will require the cash on delivery for all retail sales. We are forced to

adopt the cash system, on account of the labor and less attending collecting; and, as we intend athering strictly to this rule, hope no one will be disappointed or offended if the article ordered is taken back where payment is not made on or before delivery.

Burcht 5 -1w J. E. BAUMAN & CO. R. C. MCNAIRY & CO. RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS, 120 DOZ. Alexander's Kid Gloves;

Moustin de Chene: New style Stells Shawls, for early Spring, 500 Figure Collars and Sleeves, new styles; Crape Collars and Sleeves, do; Breakfast Cape, do; Illusion Capes and Berthey, do; Our Mr. McNairy is now in the Eastern cities, and we will be getting New Goods every few days do ing the season and solicit a call from our friends and the pub-lic generally.

R. C. McNAIRY & CO.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Macazensa & Witans was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 27th ult. J. W. Wilson has purchased the entire interest of Arax. Macazensa in sold firm, and will continue the business under his own name. He is charged with the payment of all the debas of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

ALEX. MACAZEMIE.

J. W. WILSON.

New Publications.

New Volume Tennessee Reports. JUST READY.

REPORT OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED D THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE, during the years 1856-7. By JOHN L. T. SNEED, State Reporter-Volume IV. W. T. BERRY, Public Square.

OLD ENGLISH BOOKS. W. T. BERRY & CO. have on sale a fine collection

of OLD ENGLISH BOOKS, among which are the fol-History of the Antient City of Canterbury, Civil and Ecclesiastical, &c., Illustrated with Maps Charts, and other Engravings. 1v. folio.

Stackhouse's History of the Holy Bible, 3 vols. 4 to., half calf. Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 4 vols. 4 to., old calf. The Works of Dr. Isane Watts, 6 vols. 4 to., half Morocco.

Bayles' (Peter) Historical Dictionary. 4 vis. 12mo. half morecco, abridged. Richardson's Novels. 19 vis., half calf. Life of Catherine II., Empress of Russia,

200 boxes Star Candles; Hoole's Orlando Furioso. 5 vols., old calf. Life of Agrippina, Wife of Germanicus,

Hume's History of England. 15 vols., old calf. Orations of Demosthenes. 3 vols., old caif.

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. 3 vols. 8mo. The Works of St. Evremond, Harris' British Classics. in 8 vols. 8mo., with Engravings. Shaftesbury's Characteristics of Men. Man-

ners, and Opinions. 3 vots. 8vo. Pope's Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, 6 vols. Smo., old calf. The Works of Peter Pindar, in 4 vols. 12mo., calf.

The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy Dryden's Fables. Fo. Russia, with filestrations English Prologues and Epilogues,

in 4 vols, 12mo. The Works of Josephus, L'Estrange's Translation. 3 vols. 12mo., 1709. Memoirs of Count De Grammont, in 3 vols. 8mo., with numerous Portraits. Richardson's Clarissa Harlowe,

in 8 vols. 8mo., old calf. Mrs. Barbauld's British Novelists. JARPER'S MAGAZINE, for March, just received in 50 vols. 12mo., half morocco. Ballantyne's Novelist's Library in 10 vols., Royal Svn., calf.

Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England. 36 vols. Svo., half Russia. The Works of Laurence Sterne, in 7 vols. 12mo., caif. Just ready, with Two Maps by Arrowsmith; a por-

2 vols., felio, old caif.

The Works of Henry Fielding, 14 vols, bound in 7, calf, fine old copy. The Select Works of Henry Fielding, 5 vols. Syo., half calf. The Miscellaneous Works of Tobias Smollett.

The Works of Sir William Temple.

6 vols., hair calf. The Works of Dean Swift, in 13 vols , full calf. Nichol's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, 9 vols., half Russia.

Memoirs of the Duke of Sully,

8 vols. Sve., calf.

For sale by

5 vols. Svo., calf. The Works of Anna Seward, in 10 vels. 12mo., calf. The Life and Letters of Paschal, 2 vols. Svo., calf.

1858. J. H. McGill. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING AND FANCY STORE,

The Poetical and Prose Works of Dryden,

W. T. BERRY & CO.,

Corner College Street and the Public Square. and Rodding Combs. Also, Ivory, Rosewood, Shell and Baffalo Hair, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Shaving and Cloth Brushes, small Toilet Mirrors, Ladies' and Gentlemen's bressing Cases for traveling or for the room; Moroc Boxes, and fine Writing Desks. Will sell at prices to suit the times.

VEST BUTTONS. HAVING repletished my stock of shell, Cameo and Stone Vest and Sleeve Buttons, I will sell them Shirts and Collars.

JUST to hand another invoice of Shirts, which we warrant to be superior in every way, and to fit better than any other style, with or without collars as preferred, for sale low by J. H. Mesilla. Byron and Standing Collars.

EVERY variety and size of Byron and Standing Collars, and a few latest style Standing Collars, eceived and for sale by CHESSMEN. WOOD, Ivory and Jet Chessmen and Dominoes, with all styles and sizes of Backgrammon Boards,

William Myses sale by
J. H. McGHL. Kid, Silk, Cloth, and Buckskin Gloves. TUST to hand, a choice lot of best quality of Gloves, mbracing every color of Kid, Silk, Cloth, Buck etc. [jan22-41] J. H. McGILL.

Spring and Summer Goods. AM new receiving my Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GRODS, to which I invite the attention of my customers and the public generally. SAM. PRITCHETT, feb27-1m BGNUAA

Silk and Satin Ties, Scarfs, and Cravats.

RECEIVED this day a superior assertment of Ties. Stocks, Scarfs, and Cravats. Every variety of

ers, and at various prices, for sale by

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!!! We are now every day in receipt of Handsome Spring Goods, MONSISTING in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, and vestings, of every color and design, and we are prepared to make up these goods for our customers in the best possible manner and upon reas-

Who is every where acknowledged to be the first in and judgment in his selections. CLIFTON & ABBOTT,

Fine Shirts! IL orders for Shirts left at our Store within a A week or ten days will be filled promptly, and in a manner to give satisfaction, as one of the firm intends going East shortly, and will attend to all orders that we may receive. CLIFTON & APPOTT,

Baltimore Coffee.

500 BAGS Prime Baltimore Collect just receive CARTER, N'KAY & CO J. W. WILSON,

MACKENZIE & WILSON, No. 17 College Street, DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin Ware and Castings. COAL Cooking Banger, 4 signs; Coal Cooking Stoves, large and smell;
Geoking Stoves for wood, all stars;
Office and Common Heating Stoves;
Mantle and Plain Grates;
A few pairs very fine after laid Grates;
Tin, Copper and Japan Ware, a full and good supply.

House Furnishing Goods of all Kinds. The manufacturing department, making and putting up Gutters, Pipes, Roofing, &c., will be under the management of W. W. Jones, a skillful workman, and will be done with promptness, and satisfaction warranted.

As I intend confining myself more to a cash business or short paymente, my prices will be lower than heretefore, and I hope by strict and prompt attention to business, to morn a share of public patrocage.

mar15-tf

BIRD CAGES. W E have a great variety of beautiful Resp Cause, the handsomeet assortment ever brought to Nashville, which we will sell cheap for each fob20-4

Auction Sales.

Auction Sale of Groceries

Lanier, Phillips & Co O's Monday, April 5th, 1858, we will sell for Cash, in front of our Warehouse, a will sell for Cash, in front of our Warehouse, a complete assortment of Groceries, consisting in part a

40 hhds. New Sugar; 200 bags Coffee: 100 blts. & qrs. do; 75 bbls. New Molasses; 75 boxes selected W. 40 bbls. crushed and pow-100 bbls. White Whisky dered Sugar; 45 kits Mackeret; 150 pkgs. M. R. Raisins; 8 sacks Almonds; 12 cases Sardines; 75 doz. Painted Buckets 30 nests Tubs; 45 boxes Starch; boxes Cove Oysters: 150 " Soap; 75 " Doyle's Candles 160 dez. Mason's Blacking; 160 boxes Flasks; bales Cotton Twine; 35 coils Rope: 15 cases Matches; Together with numerous other articles to make up LANIER, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Time Sale of Groceries

HARRIS & CO.. At W. H. Gordon & Co.'s Warehouse.) O' TUESDAY, MARCH THE 30th, we will offer for sale at Auction at W. H. Gordon & Co.'s Ware-250 hbds. New Orleans Su- 200 bxs sup. Corn Starch. (new article;) 1000 bbis. Rectified Whis-200 bags Rio Coffee: 250 bbls. Molasses; ky; various brands. 100 boxes Soap;

200 haif do. do: 100 nests Tubs; With many other articles: 500 kegs Nails; These goods will be offered in large lots with liberal privileges. TERMS. All sums under \$500 cash; over \$500 and under \$1000 45 days; over \$10:0 60 days, for approved endersed

notes payable in Bank. HARRIS & CO A D D ITIO NAL We will also offer on a credit of four months—
1 punch, pure Jam. Rum; 2 hf-pps A signet Brandy1 pipe pure Holland Gin; 2 qr, "A" 2 half-nipes Domestic Brandy.

HARRIS & CO Lotteries

500 day, Painted Buckets

MONEY FOR THE MILLION! \$30,000 for Five Dollars! Only 30,000 Numbers! 3,286 Prizes! MORE THAN ONE PRIZE TO NINE TICKETS!

ONE TICKET CAN DRAW TAREE PRIZES!! Registered Money Letters at our Risk! Capital Prize, \$30,000!! ANDERSON & SON'S LOTTERY HAVANA PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

Jasper Co. Academy Lottery! By authority of the State of Georgia. CLASS IL, DRAWS AFRIL 1st, 1858, CLASS MM, DRAWS APRIL 15TH, 1858, a public, at Macon, Ga., under the sworn superinter. ience of E. C. BUIKINY and Jos. WATHEMAN, Esqu PRIZES PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION!

Tickets: Wholes \$5; Halves \$2.50; Q'rs \$1.25. SCHEME. 1,000 1,006 1,500 1,250 0,000 250 are. ... 15 are APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 4 Prizes of 125 to \$10,000 40 ** 5,000... 25 ** 2,500... 15 ** 2,000... 5,286 prizes amounting to ...

#3" Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. Checks ## Drawings of Large Classes will be published in New York and New Orleans Sunday papers, and Charleston and Savannah Dailies. In ordering Tickets or Certificates, enclose the me ney to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purclusers can have Tickets ending in any figure they The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing. Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give

their Post office, county and State. Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in all without deduction. All Prizes of \$1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of 30 days.
All communications strictly confidential. 55 Address orders for Tickets to C. H. SWAIN. Nashville, Tenn., or to ANDERSON & SON, Managers, Macon or Savannah, Ga. mar16—tri-w&wtd.

THE next ordinary drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba Friday, April 16th, 1858.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

300,000 DOLLARS! Sortee Numero 597 Ordinario. Capital Prize 100,000 Dollars. Prize of\$100,000 | 4 Prizes of\$2,000 30,000 52 ** ** 16,000 143 ** **

of 400 to 50,000; 4 of 400 to 20,000; 4 of 400 to 10,000 Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters 85. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on the Nashville City Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result ecomes knewn.

69 All orders for Schemes of Tickets to be adreased to DON RODRIGUEZ, (care of City Post,)

Cransportation -

Charleston, So. Ca.

Notice to Cotton Shippers.

THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. HAVING declined continuing a Timoren Rayz ox Corrox, to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Notice is given that on and after the 20th inst, all Coton shipped to these points, will be charged at the Local Rate of each Read over which it passe CHARLES W. ANDERSON,

FREIGHT RATES Charleston and Savannah

Nashville and Stations on N. &

C. Railroad, west of Stevenson Third Class....

COMPETITION between Steamers and Propellers
plying between New York and Charleston and
Savannah has caused a reduction in Steamers freights
on through Goods. As their charges may fluctuate shall not exceed, at any time prior to let of June, the rutes as heretofore advertised as Through Rates from New York and "hiladelphia to Nashville in connection with Char esten and Savannah Steamship Lines, viz: First Class, per 100..... and to Agent South Carolina Railroad Charleston Overcharges and damages (except damages occur ing at sea) will be promptly settled as heretofore. For further information or Cards giving classifica-tion. &c., apply to me at the N. & C. Raffread Depot, or CHAS. W. ANDERSON. by mail to feb22-af

Insurance.

Nashville Insurance Office.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital and Assets-\$1,500,000. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED 2810. Cash Capital and Assets-\$637,000.

Phonix Insurance Company, Cash Capital and Assets-\$341,000. OUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, PERILABET PERA Cash Capital and Assets-\$1,400,000.

New-York Life Insurance Co. Accumulated Capital—21,00,4000.

Fire, Marine, Inland, Hull, and Life Risks taken on